Numb. 467.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From November 17. to November 24. 1737.

Continuation of the LETTER
Begun in our laſt.

KING *CHARLES* II. aimed at the ſubverſion of the Government, but concealed his deſigns under a deep hypocriſy. A method which his Predeceſſor, *in the beginning of his reign*, ſcorned to make uſe of. The Father, who affected a high and rigid gravity, diſcountenanced all barefaced immorality: The Son of a gay luxurious diſpoſition, openly encouraged it. So their inclinations being different, the reſtraint laid on ſome Authors and the incouragement given to others were managed after a different manner.

In this reign a Licencer was appointed for the Stage and the Preſs. No plays were encouraged but what had a tendency to debaſe the minds of the people. The original deſign of Comedy was perverted: It appeared in all the ſhocking circumſtances of immodeſt *double entendres*, obſcene deſcription and lewd repreſentation. Religion was ſneered out of countenance, and publick-Spirit ridiculed as an awkward, old-faſhioned virtue. The fine Gentleman of the Comedy, tho' embroidered all over with wit, was a conſummate *Debauchee*; and the fine Lady, tho' ſet off with a brilliant imagination, was a very impudent Coquet. *Satire*, which in the hands of *Horace*, *Juvenal* and *Boileau*, was pointed with a generous reſentment againſt vice, now became the declared foe of virtue and innocence. As the city of *London* in all ages, as well as the time we are ſpeaking of, was remarkable for it's oppoſition to arbitrary power, the Poets levelled all their artillery againſt the metropolis, in order to bring the citizens into contempt. An Alderman was never introduced on the Theatre but under the complicated character of a ſneaking canting hypocrite, a miſer and a cuckold. While the Court-wits, with impunity, libelled the moſt valuable part of the nation; Other writers of a different ſtamp, with great learning and gravity, endeavoured to prove to *Britons*, That ſlavery was *jure divino*. Thus the Stage and the Preſs, under the direction of a Licencer, became battering engines againſt religion, virtue and Liberty: Thoſe, who had courage enough to write in their defence, were ſtigmatized as ſchiſmaticks, and puniſhed as *diſturbers* of the GOVERNMENT.

But when the embargo on wit was taken off, Sir *Richard Steele* and Mr. *Addiſon* ſoon reſcued the Stage from the load of impurity it laboured under. With an inimitable addreſs They ſtrongly recommended to our imitation the moſt amiable, rational, manly characters: And this with ſo much ſucceſs, that I cannot ſuppoſe there is any reader to day, converſant in the writings of thoſe Gentlemen, that can taſte, with any tolerable reliſh, the Comedies of the once admired *Shadwell*. Vice was obliged to retire and give place to Virtue. This will always be the conſequence, when Truth has fair play. Falſhood only dreads the attack, and cries out for auxiliaries. Truth never fears the encounter: She ſcorns the aid of the ſecular arm, and triumphs by her natural ſtrength.

But to reſume the deſcription of the reign of King *Charles* II. The doctrine of ſervitude was chiefly managed by Sir *Roger Leſtrange*. He had great advantages in the argument, being licenſer for the preſs, and might have carried all before him without contradiction, if Writings on the other ſide of the queſtion had not been printed by ſtealth. The authors were proſecuted as ſeditious libellers. On all theſe Occaſions, the King's council, particularly *Sawyer* and *Finch*, appeared moſt abjectly obſequious to the ends of the Court.

During this bleſſed management, his Majeſty had entred into a ſecret league with *France* to render himſelf abſolute, and enſlave his Subjects This Fact was diſcovered to the world by Doctor *Jonathan Swift*, to whom Sir *William Temple* had entruſted the publication of his works. The eſtabliſhment of Popery in the three Kingdoms muſt have been the foundation of the League. King *Charles* could not have the leaſt averſion to ſuch a propoſition. He was a private Papiſt. King *James* II. took care to juſtify that part of the character of his royal Brother, by inconteſtible facts.

Sidney, the ſworn foe of Tyranny, was a Gentleman of noble birth, of ſublime underſtanding and exalted courage. The miniſtry were reſolved to remove ſo great an obſtacle out of the way of their Deſigns. He was proſecuted for High-Treaſon. The overt-fact charged in the indictment was a *Libel* found in his private ſtudy. Mr. *Finch*, the King's Solicitor-General, urged, with great vehemency, *to this effect*; *That the imagining the death of the King is Treaſon, even while that imagination remains covert in the mind, tho' the Law cannot puniſh ſuch ſecret treaſonable thoughts 'till it arrives to the knowledge of them by ſome overt-fact. That the matter of the Libel, compoſed by* Sidney *was an imagining how to compaſs the death of King* Charles II. *and the writing of it was an overt fact of the Treaſon, for that* ſcribere eſt agere. It ſeems the King's Council in this Reign had not received the ſame direction as Queen *Elizabeth* gave her's. She told them, they were to look upon themſelves as retained, not ſo much *pro domina Regina*, as *pro domina Veritate*.

Mr. *Sidney* made a ſtrong and legal defence. He inſiſted that all the words in the book, contained no more than general ſpeculations of government, free for any man to write down, eſpecially, ſince the ſame are written in the Parliament rolls and in the Statute laws.

He argued on the injuſtice of applying, by *innuendo's*, general Aſſertions concerning government as overt-facts to prove the writer was compaſſing the death of the King; For then no man could write of things done by our Anceſtors, in defence of the conſtitution and freedom of *Britain*, without expoſing himſelf to capital danger.

He denied that *ſcribere eſt agere*, but allowed that *ſcribere & publicare eſt agere*; and therefore He urged, That, as his book

book was never publiſhed or imparted to any perſon, it could not be an overt-fact within the Statute of Treaſons, admitting it contained treaſonable poſitions; That on the contrary it was a covert-fact lockt up in his private ſtudy, as much concealed from the knowledge of any man as if it were lockt up in the author's mind. This was the ſubſtance of Mr. *Sidney's* defence. But not Law, nor Reaſon, nor Eloquence, nor Innocence ever availed, where *Jefferies* ſat as Judge. Without troubling himſelf with any part of the defence, He declared *in furore*, That *Sidney's* known principles was a ſufficient proof of his intention to compaſs the death of the King: A packt Jury thereupon found him guilty of High-treaſon. Great applications were made for his pardon. He was executed as a Traitor. This caſe is a pregnant inſtance of the danger that attends a law for puniſhing words; and of the little ſecurity the moſt valuable men have for their lives in that ſociety, where a Judge by remote inferences and diſtant innuendo's may conſtrue the moſt innocent expreſſions into capital crimes. *Sidney*, the Britiſh *Brutus*, the warm, the ſteady friend of Liberty, who, from a diffuſive love to mankind, left them that invaluable legacy, his immortal diſcourſes on government, *was*, For thoſe very diſcourſes, Murdered, by the hands of lawleſs Power.

After the revolution, when Law and Juſtice were reſtored, the attainder of this great Man was reverſed in Parliament.

This paper cloſes with a quotation from *Burnet*. "Being in *Holland* (ſays the Biſhop) the Princeſs of *Orange*, "afterwards Queen *Mary*, asked me what had ſharpned "the King, her Father, ſo much againſt Mr. *Jurieu*. I "told her, he had writ with great indecency of *Mary* "Queen of *Scots*, which caſt reflections on them that were "deſcended from her. The Princeſs ſaid, *Jurieu* was to "ſupport the cauſe he defended, and to expoſe thoſe "that perſecuted it, in the beſt way he could. And, if "what he ſaid of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was true, he was "not to be blamed who made that uſe of it: And, ſhe "added that if Princes would do ill things, they muſt "expect that the world will take revenge on their memo"ry, ſince they cannot reach their perſons: That was but "a ſmall ſuffering, far ſhort of what others ſuffered at "their Hands.

To be Continued.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, *Aug.* 2.

From Pool in Dorſetſhire we hear, that laſt Week died in that Neighbourhood Mr. Samuel Lane, a noted Attorney, reputed worth 30,000 l. He left 5 l. to a merry Wag, who punn'd upon the Letters of his Name, and made them out by tranſverſing them, to ſay, *ſue all Men*. We think he was not indebted to him for the Joke.

Aug. 10. On Sunday laſt a ſad Accident happen'd at the Black Horſe in King-ſtreet, Bloomsbury, where a Servant Maid, in haſte to finiſh her Work, turn'd up a Preſs-Bed with her Miſtreſs's Child aſleep therein. The Child was ſoon miſs'd, and Enquiry made after it, but no Body could give any Account thereof. The Family in great Fright ſearch'd many Places to no Purpoſe; but at length taking down the Bed they there found the poor Innocent ſmother'd to Death.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 20th of June laſt, ſay, that both Victuals and Money are become pretty ſcarce in that City; that the Government is obliged to hide the Situation of Affairs from the People, and tell them the Emperor does not intend to make War this Year; that the Grand Vizir has deſir'd to be recall'd and is become very ſickly; that there have been ſome popular Diſturbances at Adrianople, and that they are afraid of the like in Conſtantinople, where ſome of the principal Members of the Government are kept ignorant of the Contents of the Letters which the Grand Signior receives every Day from the Grand Vizir: And that their Hopes of Aſſiſtance from Thamas Kouli-Kan begin to give place to Fears that the Empreſs of Ruſſia will ſecure him once more in her Intereſt.

We don't find that the Venetians are ready enough to have any Share in the War this Year againſt the Turks, and perhaps the next Year the Emperor will have no Occaſion for their Aſſiſtance. The Venetians, with all their Prudence, ſeem to have over-ſhot their Mark, tho' the Emperor ſtill preſſes them, or at leaſt did ſo when our Letters came away, to attack the Turks in Dalmatia, while his Troops act againſt them in Boſnia: It was then believ'd they would chuſe the quiet Side of the Queſtion, which in the Nature of Things, ſaving the Reſpect due to their Wiſdom, they cannot but have very ſoon Occaſion to repent.

Aug. 16. A Paragraph having been inſerted in ſome of the late Papers, which ſays that the Spaniards claim ſome Parts of America now poſſeſs'd by the Engliſh; and that the Colony of Carolina being ſituated in 32 Degrees of Latitude, and 294 and half of Longitude, and that that of Georgia being to the South of the ſame, it is indiſputable that this laſt, as well as the firſt, is within the Territories of the King of Spain, according to the Treaty in 1670; and that the Demarcation between Carolina and Florida was regulated by the ſeventh Article of the ſaid Treaty to be 33 Degrees 50 Minutes North Latitude, and 339 Degrees and 20 Minutes Longitude.

It is judg'd neceſſary to ſet the Publick right in that Matter, by informing them that the 7th Article of the ſaid Treaty referr'd to, which was dated the 18th and 19th of July 1670, inſtead of ſtating the Demarcation as above, confirms the Right of the Crown of Great-Britain in the Poſſeſſion of Carolina. His Majeſty King Charles the Second (with whom the ſaid Treaty was made, well knowing the Right and Title he had to the whole Province of Carolina) granted the ſame to the then Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, and others of the firſt Rank in England, by his Royal Charter dated the 16th of June 1665, above five Years before the ſaid Treaty of 1670 was made, under which Charter the ſaid Lords Proprietors poſſeſſed the ſame; and the Province of Carolina doth, by the ſaid Charter, appear to extend as far as 29 Degrees North Latitude, which certainly takes in all 30; ſubſequent to which Charter the ſaid Treaty of 1670 was made, and the 7th Article thereof we have here inſerted at full Length, becauſe the ſaid Article is falſely quoted, there being no Demarcation mentioned in that Article nor Treaty.

'All Offences, Damages Loſſes, Injuries, which the Nations and People of Great-Britain and Spain, have at any 'time heretofore, upon what Cauſe or Pretext ſoever, ſuffer'd by each other in America, ſhall be expunged out of 'Remembrance, and buried in Oblivion, as if no ſuch 'Thing had ever paſt.

'Moreover, it is agreed, That the Moſt Serene King of 'Great-Britain his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall have, hold, 'keep and enjoy forever, with plenary Right of Sovereignty, Dominion, Poſſeſſion and Property, all thoſe *Lands*, 'Regions, Iſlands, Colonies and Places whatſoever, being, 'or ſituated in the Weſt-Indies, or in any Part of America, 'which the ſaid King of Great-Britain, and his Subjects do 'at preſent hold and poſſeſs, ſo as that in Regard thereof, 'or *upon any Colour or Pretence whatſoever*, nothing more may 'or ought to be urg'd, nor any Queſtion or Controverſy be 'ever mov'd concerning the ſame hereafter.

And the Treaty of Utrecht, concluded in the Year 1713, again confirms the Poſſeſſion of all Carolina in the Crown of Great-Britain.

And in the Year 1729 the Parliament of Great-Britain purchas'd for his Majeſty, from the Lords Proprietors, the whole Province of Carolina, bounded to the 29th Degree in the Manner abovemention'd, which comprehends North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; by which it indiſputably appears that the two laſt are within the Territories of the King of Great-Britain, who hath encourag'd People from all Nations to reſort to and ſettle in the ſaid Colonies, which they have done with their Effects and Families, greatly to the Benefit of the Britiſh Nation; for the Exports to and Imports from thoſe Colonies, do amount to ſeveral Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling Yearly.

The Britiſh Subjects who inhabit thoſe Countries under the Faith of Regal and Parliamentry Encouragement, have erected Towns, built Houſes, tilled large Tracts of Land, raiſed Stocks of Cattle, and poſſeſs above 30,000 Slaves; and this with the Conſent and Aſſiſtance of the native Indians

dians, who for many hundred Miles round have ſubmitted to the Crown of Great-Britain, and taken Commiſſions from the Governors ſent by the King of Great-Britain, and diſplay Britiſh Colours in their ſeveral Towns, in Token of their Submiſſion to his Majeſty.

This ſurely is another Kind of Claim than the wild Pretenſions of a Nation who have maſſacred half the Natives of America, under a Grant from the Pope.

Aug. 20. 'The Conqueſt of Oczakow has done a great 'deal of Honour to the Ruſſians, for the Bravery they 'ſhew'd there: As the Attack of that Place continu'd 'three Days ſucceſſively, and as the Turks defended them-'ſelves like Men in Deſpair, the loſs ſuſtain'd by our Army could not but be conſiderable, tho' infinitely ſhort of 'that of the Infidels. The Baſhaw of Oczakow, call'd 'Giack-Giack, was taken Priſoner; the Field Marſhal 'Count Munich receiv'd ſeveral Shot in his Hat and his 'Cloaths, and a ſlight Wound in his Arm: Several other 'Generals and Officers were dangerouſly wounded, of 'which Number are the brave Lieutenant-Keith, Brother 'to the Earl Marſhal of Scotland; Baron de Lowendahl, 'Lieutenant General of the Artillery; Major General A-'rakzyez; Col. Streſchnew, who is married to Count 'd'Oſterman's Niece; Meſſieurs Liewe and Hampf, Ma-'jors of the Guards, Preobrazinsky; Col. de Heimbourg; 'Capt. Wrangel, who arriv'd here the laſt Year from Bruſ-'ſels, &c. Since the taking of Oczakow the Turks a-'bandon'd the Fortreſs of Kimbur.'

We hear from Vienna, that in the Party of Imperialiſts defeated in Boſnia by the Turks, Col. Prukoſock and Col. Count de Halleweill were kill'd. This unhappy Accident, it is ſaid, happen'd thro' the Incredulity of the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen, who receiv'd Advice ſome Days before that the Turks had a Deſign to come and ſurprize him; but he deſpis'd that Advice, and look'd upon it to be falſe, becauſe he had ſeveral times receiv'd the like before, and never found any Truth in it; Dear bought Experience will no doubt make him more cautious for the future. His precipitate Retreat oblig'd the Count d'Eſterhaſi, and Count de Herberſtein, who acted likewiſe in the Turkiſh Croatia to retire home with their Troops. This Campaign of the Prince's is ſomething like the firſt Campaign of our famous King Edward againſt the Scots: Fortune is not always propitious in the Beginning to thoſe whom ſhe deſigns for Heroes.

A Letter from Vienna, Aug. 14.

'Croatia is the only Province in which the Imperial 'Arms have not met with the expected Succeſs: In Mol-'davia, Walachia and Servia they have met with all they 'could hope for. Col. Lentulus, whom Count Secken-'dorff ſent with a Detachment of Cavalry to reconnoitre 'the Paſſes of Servia, has wrote to the Veldt-Marſhal, 'that the Turks upon his Approach abandoning the Pa-'lanka of Novi Paſſera, he advanc'd afterwards to the 'Frontiers of Aldania and Macedonia, and found the In-'habitants diſpos'd to throw off the Turkiſh Yoke, and 'take Arms againſt the Porte, if they were ſure of being 'ſuſtain'd by the German Militia. A Company of Raſ-'cians, who are no more than Militia, have taken the 'Caſtle of Pirot, by which we are Maſters of the princi-'pal Paſſages leading to the Capital of Bulgaria.'

Letters from Francfort ſay they have a Report there, that the King of Pruſſia is going to furniſh the Emperor with ſome Thouſands of Men to ſerve againſt the Turks; that King's Courage and Greatneſs of Soul makes this Report credible enough; but we cannot implicitly afford our Belief to what they write from Bruſſels, by the Canal of the Amſterdam Gazette, 'That the Oſtend Company has 'receiv'd Orders from the Emperor to ſell their Factories 'in the East-Indies, *in giving the Preference to the Dutch.*' If this be true we don't know how to reconcile it with the Letters we almoſt daily ſee in Print from the Hague.

Peterſburg, Aug. 3. The laſt Letters from the Veldt-Marſhal Count Laſci are dated the 13th of July, and bring Advice, that during his March towards Arrabat the Ottoman Fleet, conſiſting of three Men of War, 13 Gallies, 70 Half Gallies, and ſome other Ships, had ſeveral times cannonaded the Ruſſian Flotilla, conſiſting of 217 ſmall Barks; that the 11th of the ſame Month the Infidels having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a general Attack, began a very furious Fire, as well on our Flotilla as our Army that lay encamp'd along the Sea Shore; but were ſo ſucceſsfully anſwer'd by our Artillery, that their Gallies and other Veſſels were oblig'd to ſheer off in Confuſion, and get behind their Men of War; and about Four in the Afternoon the whole Ottoman Fleet ſet ſail for the Coaſt about Arrabat. Thoſe Letters add, that the Veldt-Marſhal had detach'd General Levachof with a Body of Troops along the Coaſt of the Muddy Sea, in order to give a Diverſion to the Cham, who was poſted with his Army at Precop; and the Calmucks and Coſſacks, whom he ſent out Parties, had already brought to the Camp a great many Priſoners, and above 20,000 Sheep and other Cattle. We have had no Couriers from the Veldt-Marſhal Count Munich ſince the 26th of laſt Month, which makes us apprehend that the Turks or Tartars have ſeiz'd them by the Way.

London, Sept. 26. It is currently reported about Town, That the Spaniards have actually embarked 4000 Men in order to ſurprize Georgia.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Major-General Tyrrell, Governor of Pendennis Caſtle, to be Governor of New-York, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar, who has reſigned the ſaid Government, and is now made Colonel of the firſt Troop of Life-Guards, in the room of the Duke of Montagu.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Novemb.* 21. *Entred in.*

Handlin from R. Iſland, Milliken from Boſton and R. Iſland, Lawrence from Maryland. Forc'd hither by diſtreſs of Weather, Ship Carolina Merchant, Azariah Sandwell, from Philadelphia to Europe, for refitting.

Entred out. Beekman and Cornwell, jun. for R. Iſland, Mott for Boſton, Bennet for N. Providence, Seymour for St. Thomas.

Cleared. Ware to Cape Verde, in Africa, Parmyter to S. Carolina, Wentworth to Jamaica, Simmons to St. Chriſtophers, Fonte to Coracoa.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred In.*

Sloop Suſannah, John Pickering, from Boſton.
------ Droitwych, John Macket, from North-Carolina.
------ Lydia, James Coultas, from Barbadoes.

Entred out.

Ship Conſtantine, Edward Wright, for London.
Sloop Sarah, Samuel Parſons, for South-Carolina.
Brigt. Prince of Orange, William Rankin, for Dublin.
Sloop Deborah, Thomas Hogg, for Surinam.
Brigt. Martha, John Bedford, for St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Droitwich, John Macket, for North-Carolina.
Brigt. Debby, George Stewart, for Antigua.
Ship James & Elizabeth, John Andrews, for London-derry.
Sloop Suſannah, John Chickering, for Boſton.
Snow Margaret & Mary, Nathaniel Magee, for Lisbon.

Cleared.

Snow Warren, Henry Bowers, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Nonſuch, John Remmington, to Rhode-Iſland
------ Mary, Joſeph Hinſon, to Barbadoes.
Scooner Willing-mind, Robert Gibbs, to Rhode-Iſland
Ship Ruby Gally, Joſeph Arthur, to Antigua.
Sloop Sarah, Richard Coleſworthy, to Boſton.
Snow Three Siſters, Samuel Hayes, to Jamaica.
Brigt. Hannah, William Tiffin, to Dublin.
Sloop Charming Betty, Thomas Croſsthwaite, to South-Carolina.
Billinder Townſend, Thomas Thompſon, to Briſtol.
Snow Martha, Ralph Perkinſon, to Cadiz.
------ Molly, Cornelius Bowne, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Sea-flower, Thomas Coatam, to St. Chriſtophers.

To be Sold by JAMES RENAUDET, in *High-ſtreet*, next Door to *Owen Owen's*;

CHOICE Canary Wine, at a very moderate Price, by five Gallons, or any other quantity, not leſs than a quart; and very good Claret Wine: Alſo very good Chocolate, Citron, Raiſins, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee and Pepper by the dozen.

TO BE SOLD,

BY WILLIAM ATTWOOD, in *Front-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia*, on reaſonable Terms, a likely Negroe Man, fit to be imploy'd in Country Buſineſs.

Price Currant in Philadelphia,

By the Hundred.

Flour, 13 *s* 0
Bisket, *White*, 20 *s* 0.
Brown, 11 *s* 0.
Ship, 13 *s* 0.
Muſc. Sugar, 2 l. 05 s.
Rice, 18 *s* 0.
Ginger, 1 l. 14 s.
Tobacco, 18 *s* 0.
Turpentine 3 *s* 3.

By the Pound.

Loaf Sugar, 1 *s* 3. *to* 2 *s* 6.
Alſpince, 1 *s* 6.
Cotton, 1 *s* 2.
Indigo, 9 *s*.

By the Gallon.

Rum, 3 *s*.
Mollaſſes, 1 *s* 6.

By the Barrel.

Beef, 2 l. 05 s.
Pork, 3 l. 10 s.
Pitch, 10 *s* 0
Tarr, 6 *s*.
Powder, 10 l. 00 s.

By the Buſhel.

Wheat, 4 *s* 3.
Indian Corn, 2 *s*.
Salt, *Fine*, 2 *s* 6.
Coarſe, 1 *s* 6.
Flax Seed, 4 *s* 3.

By the Thouſand.

Staves, *Pipe*, 61. 10 s.
Hogſhead, 3 l. 10 s.
Barrel,------

By the Pipe.

Wine, 22 l. 00 s.

STray'd or Stolen on the 4th Inſt. at Night, from the *Indian King* in *Market-Street*, a Sorrel Mare, with a bald Face, and flaxen Mane and Tail, branded E G on the near Buttock, ſhod all round, has a hole in one of her fore Hoofs, is a natural Pacer.

Whoever ſecures her ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall be well rewarded by *Owen Owen.*

RUN away on the 14th Inſt. from *Peter Roſe* of *Burlington*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *James Hagen*, luſty and tall, of red Complexion, aged about 35 Years. Had on a dark-colour'd Coat with metal Buttons, a lacing Jacket, an ozenbrigs Shirt, and a ſpeckled Shirt, one of his Shoes patch'd; cotton Stockings and yarn Stockings. He is in Company with a ſhort young Woman, that has a hump back.

Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Servant, and convey him to his Maſter, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward with reaſonable Charges, paid by *Peter Roſe.*

Philadelphia, Novemb. 24. 1737.

RUN *away on the* 18*th Inſt. from* Henry Smith *of* Tulpahocken, *in* Lancaſter *County, the two following Servants*, viz.

One named John Impy, *aged about* 22 *Years, ſair Complexion, black Hair, but 'tis ſuppoſed he will cut it off and wear a Wig that he has taken with him.*

The other is a Welch *Lad, about* 18 *Years of Age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is of a fair Complexion.*

They broke open their Maſter's Store, and took from thence all his wearing Cloaths, two Silk Jackets and Breeches, a good Cloth Coat and Breeches, three or four Holland Shirts, eight or nine ozenbrigs Shirts, two Pair of Stockings, the one pair Silk, the other worſted, very good ſhoes, two pair of Silver Buckles, a good Hat, ſeveral Yards of Kerſey and Stroud, ten or eleven good Skins dreſs'd and ſome others in the Hair, two Dozen of Knives, a Pound of Vermilion, with a parcel of Wampum. They have alſo taken a bay Horſe about 13 *Hands high, branded* SH *on the near Buttock, a very ſmall Star in his Forehead, the lower Part of his near Forefoot is white. And a brown bay Mare, about* 12 *Hands high, and has a Fiſtula on her Shoulder not quite cured, with two good new Saddles and Bridles, and 'tis thought* John Impy *will take upon him to be a Gentleman and make the other his Man.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants and Goods, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds *Reward for each Servant, and reaſonable Charges paid, by the aboveſaid* Henry Smith, *or by* Edward Shippen *in* Philadelphia.

ALL Perſons indebted to *Simon Edgell* of *Philadelphia*, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, or they may expect Trouble. The ſaid *Edgell* intends to depart this Province for *London*, in the Ship *Conſtantine*, *Edward Wright*, Commander; and thoſe who have any Demands on him are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted.

Juſt publiſhed,

POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*, *For the Year* 1738. *Printed and Sold by the Primer hereof.*

For LONDON, directly,

The SHIP *Conſtantine*, EDWARD WRIGHT, Maſter;

Being a good SHIP, and well Accommodated for Paſſengers:

WILL certainly Sail in a few Days, having almoſt all her Loading already on board.

Paſſengers may apply to Meſſrs. *Edgell & Shippen*, and agree on very reaſonable Terms, or the ſaid Maſter on board ſaid Veſſel now lying at Mr. *Thomas Griffitts's* Wharffe.

To be SOLD,

BY John Brientnall *in* Cheſnut-Street, *Teuter-hooks for Fullers, a choice parcel of Spectacles, and Pocket Compaſſes.*

RUN *away on the* 12th *Inſtant, from* William Fiſhbourn, *an* Engliſh *Servant Man, named* James Butler, *a Houſe-Carpenter by Trade, but has been uſed to the Sea, of middle Stature, ſmooth Face, freſh colour'd, has a blackiſh Mark under one of his Eyes (by a blow in the Night) his Hair cut off, and wears a Wollen Cap under an old Hat, (if he has not got another.) Had on, a dark coarſe Cloth Pea Jacket lined with blue Woollen Cloth, a dark colour'd Broad Cloth Veſt, lined with dark Shalloon, a Linnen Jacket, a pair of Leather Breeches, and has taken another pair of Breeches with him, old check'd Shirts, and a pair of old Shoes and Stockings: He came hither laſt Year from* Briſtol, *with Capt.* Bromadge, *and attempted to run away laſt Fall for* Cape-Fear.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, if within 10 *Miles of this City, ſhall have* Ten Shillings, *if* 20, Twenty Shillings, *and if* 40, Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Philad. Nov. 17. 1737. William Fiſhbourn.

ALL Perſons indebted to *William Bickley* of *Burlington*, are hereby required to make Payment on or before the Firſt Day of *March* next, or they ſhall be ſued, by *William Bickley.*

CHOICE *good* CANARY, *or* SACK, *to be ſold very Cheap, by the Pipe, quarter Cask, Gallon, or Quart, by* Evan Morgan, *Cooper, over againſt Mr.* Turner's *in* Front-Street, *and oppoſite to the Still and Blue-Ball in* King-Street, *commonly call'd* Water-Street; *alſo a Pinnace-built Boat, fit for a Paſſage Boat, to* Burlington, Briſtol, *or* Trenton.

N. B. *Any of his Friends who have Borrow'd* Milton's *Paradiſe Regain'd and ſeveral other Poems, or the Biſhop of* London's *three Paſtoral Letters, bound together, will oblige him if they will be ſo kind as to return them.*

TAKEN away from the Snow *Warren*, at *Thomas Auſtin's* Wharffe, about ſix Weeks ago, a Yawl about 15 Foot long, with the Starboard ſide of her Taffarrel broke off. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Yawl and returns her, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings*, paid by

SAMUEL PARR.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be ſold, by Samuel Neave, *at his Store near* Fiſhbourn's *Wharffe, in* Water-Street.

KERSEYS, *Broad Cloths and Trimmings in Suits, Blankets, Camblets, Calimancoes, ſtriped and plain Fuſtians, Chints, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, double and ſingle Sletias, Muſlins, coloured Threads, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Non-ſo-pretties, Tapes, Gartering, Silk Ferit, and Quality, Men and Womens Hoſe, double and ſingle Worſted and Cotton Caps, Womens Shammy Gloves, Men and Womens Horſe-Whips, Ivory, Horn, Coco, and Maple (Caſe) and Pocket Knives, and Forks, ſpring Knives, and Penknives, Siſſers, Shears, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Wooll-Cards, Frying Pans, Sheep Shears, Box, and ſmoothing Irons, Pepper and Coffee Mills, Mettle and Mohair Buttons, Pewter Plates, Diſhes, Baſons, Porringers and Spoons, Fiſhing Rods, and Hooks, Caſtor Hats, Choice Bohea Tea, and Tea Kettles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Gun Locks, two Foot Rules, Gimblets, Files, and Raſps, with ſundry other Small Wares, alſo variety of Cutlery Ware.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where ADVERTISEMENTS are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.